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Select Poetry.

THE MODERN BELLE.

The daughter sits in the parlor,
And rocks on her easy chair,
She is dressed in silks and satins,
And jewels are in her hair:
She winks, and giggles, and simpers,
And simpers, and giggles, and winks;
And though she talks but little,
It's vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in russets—
All dirty and seedy at that;
His coat is out at the elbow,
And he wears a shocking bad hat,
He is hoarding and saving his dollars,
So carefully, day by day,
While she on her whims and fancies,
Is squandering them all away.

She lies in bed of a morning,
Until the hour of noon,
Then comes down snapping and snarling,
Because she's called too soon.
Her hair is still in papers,
Her cheeks still dabbled with paint—
Remains of last night's blushes
Before she attempted to faint.

Her feet are so very little,
Her hands so very white,
Her jewels so very heavy,
And her head so very light;
Her color is made of cosmetics—
Though this she'll never own;
Her body is mostly cotton,
And her heart is wholly stone.

She falls in love with a fellow
Who swells with a foreign air;
He marries her for her money,
She marries him for his hair—
One of the very best matches;
Both are well mated in life;
She's got a fool for a husband,
And he's got a fool for a wife.

Miscellaneous.

[From Dickens' Household Words.]

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

I suppose we are all born with a mission. Those who do not find one ready-made to their hands are never happy until they have created one; and therefore it comes to the same thing in the end, whether we are born with a mission or without one. My mission has been to give credit. I am the successor to the late John Smirker. In whatever books of account my name stands, you will always find it on the right side, with a balance in my favor. My father thought the best thing he could do to settle me in life was to buy the good-will of the west-end business of the late John Smirker, with branches in both the great University cities; established in seventeen hundred and fifty, and largely patronized by the aristocracy. I entered upon my new sphere in a calm and dutiful manner; neither desponding nor enthusiastic. I am naturally of a quiet and meditative turn of mind; given to inquiry, and, perhaps, rather quick in perceiving necessary reforms, though the last man in the world to have the robust energy to carry them out. My predecessor, the late John Smirker, in giving over the long list of book-debts that my father had purchased, dilated very warmly upon the immense value of customers who quartered, Heaven knows what, upon their shields, and never took less than five years' credit. "What is business," he inquired, "without book-debts? A thing without root, sir,—wholly without root. You have no hold upon your connexion. In fact, *you have* no connexion. Without book-debts, they come to-day, and go to-morrow." I did not dispute this position, for I never argue. He was the born tradesman, and I acted upon this precept. Bear me, what trouble he took to plant the roots that foliated and branched off into every ramification of book-debts! How he watered, and dibbled, and forced them! How he nursed them up at compound interest, till the right time came for him to fell an obvious debtor with a post-obit, or to *cut* down a slippery one with a summary judgment! With what a bland smile he would refuse the early tender of a green young debtor, for fear that, once set free, he would transplant his custom to another establishment! What decoy-ducks he let fly among rich young university and military noodles, to get them enticed to his shop! Yet, when he got them, and any of them did not pay—which was not often, (for old Smirker had a keen scent, and seldom put his fashionable commission-agents upon a wrong one,) how he raved at the looseness of the law! Well, I rave at it too, sometimes, and with good reason.

For a man need not leave the world for the church or a monkish seclusion to learn patience and to mortify the passions, while the ranks of trade are open to him. Neither need a man who wishes to see the world, as it is called, and study his fellow-men, spend his money in travelling through Europe, and his nights in the streets, while the ranks of trade are open to him. Neither need a reflective law-reformer retire with his ponderous tomes to some eremitical and inaccessible nook in the innermost of all Inner Temples, there to perfect principles which, when forced upon the world, shall promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number, while the ranks of trade are open to him. Christian recluse, student of the world, and ardent Benthamite, may all take their places behind the glass of my counting-house-door, and find their time not unprofitably expended.

The greatest difficulty that I labor under is infants—sturdy infants. They bristle up in every other page of my costly ledger (costly, I call it, because it is nearly all I got for my ten thousand pounds;) they are more costly under the head of Cambridge than London; and more fruitful under the head of Oxford than Cambridge. Physically they seem to be a very fine family of robust, responsible young men; legally they are held to be weak, and irresponsible idiots. Visually they stand before me as a race of palpable, moustached, solid giants; but when I try to touch them with the strong arm of the law, like the spectres of the Brocken they melt into thin air, and the strong arm of the law becomes strangely paralyzed. Young Lord Merthyr Tydvil is a fair average specimen of the infant debtor. Let him sit for his portrait under two phases,—out of court and in court. Out of court, then, he rides a find high-spirited horse, which he manages with the ease and grace of an old patrician horseman. In the cricket-field he bats like a young Hercules, and bowls with the velocity of a catapult. On the river it is a sight to see him pull the stroke-oar against wind and tide; and he is the reverse of contemptible when he puts on the gloves with a bargeman of the Cam. He wrestles and does the backfall better than any man in all Illyria. His age is twenty years and nine months. His muscles are well set, and he looks older. He handles a skilful cue at the billiard-table, and makes an occasional bet upon horse-races with a good deal of judgment. Intellectually he seems to know pretty well what he is about. I don't think his name is across any accommodation bills, but what he has received half the cash for. As to the amusements and vices of the metropolis, he is one of the best judges of them in town, and acts as mentor to many other infants. His taste in wine is considered good, and his verdict on the merits of a new ballet-dancer is held to be final.

In court, Lord Merthyr presents a very different appearance. That collar, which used to stand up with such unbending parchment-like stiffness, the admiration and envy of Piccadilly, is now, in the eyes of the law, turned down over each shoulder with infantine grace, and fastened with a ribbon of most becoming simplicity. That Chesterfield, poncho, sack, outer-garment, coat, cloak, or whatever it is called, which had such a mature, distinguished, Tattersall, club-like air in Regent Street and Hyde Park, is now, in the eyes of the law, converted into a juvenile pinafore, fastened round the waist with a schoolboy's belt, and conferring on its wearer the much-coveted gift of perpetual youth. That embroidered cigar-case—suspicious gift—filled with the choicest products of Havana, at costly prices, vanishes, in the eye of the law, or becomes transformed into a box of sweetmeats, provided by the thoughtful care of a mother or a sister. That onyx-handled bamboo-cane, which taps the neatest of boots on the lounge in Rotten Row, is now, in the eyes of the law, a mere rounder stick, or an implement used in guiding a hoop.

Those rooms in Jermyn Street, decorated with pictures in the chastest taste, and littered with boxing-gloves, broken pipes, and champagne corks, are, in the eyes of the law, the cradle of a child—a child who possesses a charmed life, invulnerable to the shafts of the hateful sheriff. Poor, young, innocent, neglected infant nobleman—type of some hundreds of children that I find upon my books, or rather the books of the late John Smirker, my predecessor—when I hear that thy aristocratic father Earl Merthyr Tydvil, is in Italy with——no matter, I will not dwell upon the painful subject, and that the paternal acres are safely lodged in a dingy office in Lincoln's Inn Fields, I feel a sense of pity for thee springing up in my snobbish, tradesman's heart. I have fed thee, and I have clothed thee, and I look upon thee as my own. Even if the law did not throw its protecting shield before thee, I would not touch a hair of thy patrician, infant head; although thy ingratitude were ten times greater than it is. I am not unreasonable, and can make allowance for the feelings of a boy whose ancestors were descended from the earliest Normans: I do not ask for positive affection, but only for a slight diminution of contempt. Spoiled child of trade, and chosen one of law, let thy commercial father know thy wants and wishes, and he is content.

But Shadrach, junior, when you stand up in court, pleading infancy with all the childish grace of an Israelite that knows no guile, I am amused at so clever an adaptation of Christian customs, but I am astonished at the learned credulity of the Bench. It is true that your people have no registry of baptism, and every thing, therefore, depends upon your own assertion: but I have known you so many years about town, I have watched your fully developed frame standing out prominently in most places of public resort; I have witnessed your intellectual keenness in places where keenness was no rare quality, that, in my eyes, your back is beginning to bend, and your hair becoming silvered with gray, and I marvel much that a paternal law gathers you as a trusting, trusted innocent in the folds of its sheltering arms. There are many octogenarian debtors upon my books, or rather the books of the late John Smirker, my beloved Shadrach, who are more in need of legal protection than your youthful self.

The next rose which the law has planted in the path of debt—the next thorn which it has planted in the path of credit—is the Statute of Limitations. A man of untutored reasoning powers, whose faculties had not been sharpened into an unnatural state of acuteness by legal study, would suppose that the longer a debt stood unpaid, the more would the obligation be increased. He would be astonished, therefore, to find that just at the moment when he was about to claim an old debt with interest, simple and compound, and was probably going to reproach the debtor with keeping out of the way so long—that what he considered to be a moral crime was an act of well calculated thriftiness, having the effect of annulling the claim according to act of parliament. It would be difficult to explain to such a man upon what principle an act was framed, that allowed every debtor to go free who contrived to keep out of the way of his creditor six years. The wonderful doctrine that the more you wrong a man in trade the more you may, being embodied in a statute having legal force, is encouraging to that large class that I call debtors; but is not so encouraging to that other large, and very useful, tax-paying class that I call creditors. The inference is, that the State wishes to cultivate the first at the expense of the second. Or perhaps, it is only a masked movement intended by discouraging the second to destroy the first? When the Right Honorable Lord Battleaxe, K. C. B., takes, as a rule, from his tradesman, five years' credit, he has only to stretch the period one year more to carry it into eternity.

I certainly was delighted to find the Reverend Origen Bilk, M. A., whom I—or rather the late John Smirker—had nursed through the different stages of fighting Oxonian, plucked undergraduate crammed, B. A. down to the living of St. Vitus-in-the Fens, pleading "statute run," and declining to pay for the college extravagances which he had indulged in with such vigorous prodigality. It is a good sign when a man—especially a clergyman—so far reforms the errors of his youth as to turn his back upon early dissipations, even to the extent of repudiating payment for them. If ever the protecting shield of legal mercy was righteously extended over the prostrate form of the suffering debtor, it is in the case of the Reverned Origen Bilk, M. A. He has suffered much from the ruthless hands of the importunate creditor, who insisted upon clothing him with the richest purple and the finest linen, feeding him with the daintiest viands, and nourishing him with the rarest wines, and who now would seek him out in the calm seclusion of his clerical hermitage, and who—did not a considerate law most benevolently interfere—would destroy the unruffled serenity of that meditative mind, which now dwells upon things that are higher than the tailor's bill which perisheth.

The same tenderness to debtors who keep out of the way, distinguishes even some of the severest laws which have been the product of our recent legislation. The debtor is the darling of the law, and it cannot find it in its heart to deal harshly with him. The new Bills of Exchange Act, which allows me the tyranny of a judgment in the short period of twelve days, supposing that my victim has no valid plea or answer that he is not indebted to me, breaks down entirely if my victim keeps out of the way for six clear months: and my thirst for vengeance is tantalized with the tortures of the old, tardy, and expensive mode of proceeding. If I apply for the more humble assistance of the County Court, I find I have still many weeks to wait before the pressure of business will allow of my obtaining a hearing. When my victim comes up and tells a plaintive story of his inability to pay in less than a given time of very long duration, the judge, imbued with the proper spirit of the law, inclines his ear to the dictates of mercy, checks the eager tyranny of the heartless creditor, and grants an order to pay in twelve easy instalments. When the time for the first and second payment has long passed without my victim making any attempt to keep to his bond, I have then the option of procuring what is called a judgment summons, which, if I am fortunate enough to get it served personally upon my victim, within a certain time, will fix another remote day for a new trial, when my victim, will have to show cause why he failed in his contract. If the claim should be under twenty pounds, and my victim be a single young man victim, residing in furnished lodgings, with no estate, properly so called, he has merely to state this fact to the willing ear of the court, and leave me, like a baffled tiger, howling for my prey. If my victim thinks proper to set sail for the Cocos Islands, or some other land, where creditors cease from troubling, and the debtor is at rest, I can watch him go on board his bounding bark, and, like Calypso, mourn for the departure of my Ulysses; but alas! I can do no more, for he only owes me nineteen pounds nineteen shillings and eleven-pence. Twopence more, and—shades of Solon and Lycurgus—I am avenged!

When I turn over the old unpaid bills of exchange of my predecessor, the late John Smirker, and find amongst them many under five pounds, I am reminded of an old act passed in the time of George the Third, and never yet repealed, that is a perfect triumph of protective legislation. The bill of exchange—the pride and glory of modern commerce—is looked upon as a modern luxury intended only for the enjoyment of the wholesale trade, and only granted to the retail under the most praiseworthy precautions. Poor Smirker's bills, I need not say, are so much waste paper; for he had no idea of the requirements of the law tauching the implements he was dealing with. A bill of exchange, according to George the Third—I say according to him, because he was anything but a royal nonentity in the state—if under five pounds, must not be drawn at a longer period than twenty-one days; it must be paid away on the same day as that on which it is drawn; its endorsement must set forth the name and address of the person to whom it is endorsed, and such endorsement, with every name upon it but the acceptors, must bear the signature of an attesting witness! If any one of these requirements is neglected, it is fatal to the validity of the instrument. When this cautious clause was perfected, the old king must have felt that although he had entrusted a dangerous squib in the hands of the small ignorant traders of the country, he had taken every precaution to issue directions for letting it off, so that the case might not burst and injure their fingers. Our present rulers must be of the same way of thinking, as they allow this clause to remain unexpunged from the statute-book, and deny the benefits of bills of exchange as proofs of debts and negotiable instruments, to all transactions under five pounds.

The next thing that troubles me is a lingering remnant of feudality. The haughty baron of the nineteenth century does not despoil his humble retainer and tradesman, but he takes credit, which is nearly the same thing. If the haughty baron is a member of the royal household, the feudal element is increased. The haughty baron rides roughshod over all human feelings, and wears out patience of the most endurable kind. The haughty baron keeps me at bay to the very verge of the Statute of Limitations, and, in self-defence, I am obliged to have recourse to the law. The law informs me that I can do nothing without the written sanction of the lord steward of her Majesty's household. I go to Buckingham Palace, and after the usual delay and trouble, I obtain an interview with an under-secretary, who tells me that my application for permission to sue must be made in writing, accompanied with full particulars of my claim: and he kindly advises me to make it upon folio foolscap, with a margin. I send in my claim upon the haughty baron in the required form, and in a few days I receive a reply from the lord steward, stating that if the money be not paid within a certain liberal specified time from the date of the lord steward's communication, I have the lord steward's permission to take legal proceedings against the haughty baron. It is amusing to find a royal palace converted into a sanctuary for haughty but insolvent barons. It is possible that if the rude emissary of the law was allowed free entrance to the sacred precincts of the household, the royal banquet in the evening would be graced with at least one gold stick in waiting less than the royal eye had whilome been accustomed to look upon.

I believe that the best authorities on government hold that taxes are paid for protection to person and property. I will admit that my person is fairly protected; but if my heroic statesman can spare a little time from those brilliant employments of ornamental government—Idian annexations, colonial extensions, military campaigns, diplomatic subtleties, and foreign legations—for the more homely task of protecting my property, by looking into the relations of debtor and creditor, the successor of the late John Smirker, the next time the collector calls, will pay his taxes with a more cheerful countenance.

THE VOICE OF DEAD NATIONS.

Mr. Alger in his recent celebrated oration, uttered the following impressive passage, which ought to be written on the statute books of every State in the Union: "The dead nations whose giant skeletons are now bleaching & crumbling on the sands of time, all died of sin. It was their crimes that dug their graves, and pushed them in. Licentious luxury sapped the foundation strength, and rotted the live virtue of one—and it disappeared beneath the green pool of its own corruption. Brutal war made a business of and carried in every direction drew upon another the combined wrath of the world—and it was dashed upon the rock of its own barbarous force. Domestic bondage grown enormous, trodden under foot and goaded to madness rose on another—and buried in the conflagration and slaughter of its own provocation. Internal antipathies based on sectional difference, fed by selfish interest and taunting debate finally exploded in the quarelsome parties of another—and hurled its dissevered fragments to ruin by the convulsive eruption of its own wrong and hatred. Of all the mighty empires whose melancholy ghost now pace the pallid margin of oblivion; not one ever sun but its own fall was through internal iniquity in some way or other. Shall the stately shade of republican America too go down to join the oleful company of crowded spectres, moving here beneath to rise up at her coming with theardonic mock "Art thou also as we!" If we would avoid their doom of vengeance we must not tread their path of guilt.

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.

What his change is to be we dare not even ejecture, but we see in the heavens themselves sme traces of destructive elements and some ilications of their power. The fragments of inets—the descent of meteoric stones upon r globe—the wheeling comets welding their lse materials at the solar surface—the volcan eruption in our own statelite—the appearace of new stars, and the disappearance of ers—all foreshadow that impending conssion to which the system of the world iloomed. Thus placed on a planet which is be burned up, and under heavens which are bass away: thus resting, as it were, on the cteries and dwelling upon the mansolenms former worlds, let us learn lessons of humility a wisdom, if we have not already been taught ithe school of revelation.—*North British hiew.*

'AKE DUE REST AND RECREATION.—I heard a gd husband at his book say, that to omit study se time of the year, made as much for the incise of learning as to let the land lie fallow some time maketh for the better increase of cn. If the land be ploughed every year, the cometh up thin; so those which never leave ng on their books have oftentimes as thin ention as other poor men.—*Roger Ascham.*

NOTHING TO WEAR.

'Twas an awful hot day, the sun set the night before in a red nest, and hatched out the hottest day that ever caused an old fogy to "hist" a blue cotton "umbril"—the earth was parched till the cracks could be used for boot jacks, the grass wilted like a toad in a snow storm, the flies were asleep under the toad stools, and molasses was too lazy to run. I had a cent in my pocket, and the heat gave the Goddess of Liberty upon it a rush of blood to the head causing her to look as if she had the mumps on both sides, and a wart on her nose. It was some hot. I was sitting upon a box marked triangle G trying to keep the corners of my shirt collar from sliding down into my boots. The horn buttons of my coat had already melted and stopped up the hole of my night key. I felt so kinder flabby that I believe you could have cut button holes in my ribs and buttoned them to my tors. Things were kinder coming focus to me when along came a friend in a wagon. I call it a wagon, but it looked more like a four-wheeled hencoop. It was drawn by two somethings; I suppose they call them horses, but I never saw more knife-handle material, and less flesh, than were inside those two hides. I verily believe that if they had sneezed they would have blown themselves out of their skins. My friend sings out, "Halloo Jack, you want to go a swimming?" "Will a Butcher Boy eat dumplings hard?" says I, and in I jumped. I found four other friends stowed away under the seat trying to keep shady, the driver brought down his stick upon the two hides very many several times which sounded like a nigger beating a carpet, and after considerable of an effort the apologies got started, and we had a lively ride. The wheels hadn't been greased since Noah wore his first night cap, and they furnished us with some rich, I can't say rare music: while the hind wheels were grinding "Dead March in Saul," the fore wheels were playing "Jordan is a hard road to travel;" every time the wheels would go *down* into a rut, the nigh skeleton—who had the string halt—would twitch his hind leg up giving us a jolt that would cause our chins to come into juxtaposition with the toes of our boots. I had just made up my mind to get out and walk ahead, when we arrived at the sea shore, the paradise of long clams, & the Eden of Crabs. We had nothing to tie up so we tied to it—and down into the surf. We all disrobed and—leaving our clothes in the wagon, at a given signal dove into the "multitudinous seas." I went under head and ears, cut my toe on a clam shell, and came up. I spit out sundry pebble stones, scratched a number of the countless sands of the sea shore out of my head, danced on one foot 'till I burst the bubbles in my ears, when I became aware that my comrades were shouting pretty lustily. I pushed the hair out of my eyes and what a sight for a nervous man! I'll be darned if the animals didn't get scared at the splashing in the water or else they had smelt an oat and they were on the home stretch with all our clothes. They rapidly disappeared from sight, old string halt's hind leg jerking against the dash board at every "turn." We were in an interesting condition. Five miles from home. I wish I was a canvass backed duck more than once that afternoon; it was romantic but not very funny, we strayed in the water till our skins looked like patent isinglass, and the water soaked through till we could taste the salt, when we cut stick for a neighboring cornfield, and had just got fairly hid when down came two loads of the prettiest and sauciest boarding school girls that ever wore bloomers. We were congratulating upon our escape, when we heard that rich Irish brogue; we heard the corn crashing, and a voice crying, "Sake him! Sake him!" and had just time to climb a tree, when up rushed the most open countenanced bull-dog I ever saw, with a homely visaged Celtic gentleman behind him. "Sure aint ye a pretty group of model artists up there, ye blackguards; ye was after stealing gentleman's corn, was ye?" The damsels were bathing close by us, and there was not a leaf on the tree, and we begged hard that the Irish gent would shut his mouth or the girls would see us; but 'twas no use, we hadn't a hot potato and we couldn't stop him; and good Lord, the dear maidens saw us, and the way the water foamed for a second was a caution; they didn't stand upon the order of their going but went at once. We told Pat our story and agreed to pay him to go up to town and get our clothes. "Divil a bit will I do it," says he, "if one of ye will go to the house with a front door at the side I'll give him some of me own clothes, and he can take the nice walk himself, and to make sure he'll come back, I'll leave the dog to take care of ye," and leave him he did. The dog kept guard and for three hours and a half we roosted in that old tree, fighting the horse flies and mosquitoes. I got bit till there wasn't a fresh place to bite, and I looked like a two-legged nutmeg grater.—Every time we stirred, the dog would growl, and I didn't feel bad when Sam came back with the clothes. The anniversary of that day I always fast. It was wonderful to see how some young ladies blushed when we met them on the street after that and how suddenly a boy about my size became interested in the number of cracks in the pavement when he saw a hoop-skirt approaching in the dim distance.

Smith and Jones, merchants, were rushing round just ten minutes before two o'clock raising funds, when going round the corner of Kilby street, Jones came in contact with Smith, knocking him down. Smith was excited, and exclaimed—

"Do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week."

"My dear fellow," shouted Jones, "DO IT, and I'll give you a thousand dollars, for if I can only get through till then without breaking, I'm safe."—*Boston Gazette.*

☞The Raleigh *Register* announces the sudden death of James Meban, Esq., a prominent citizen of North Carolina.

SKILL IN EVERYTHING.

The science of agriculture is made up of a whole group of sciences, whose theory and applications the farmer must understand and practice, if he would be master of his profession.

He must know something of Chemistry, to understand the treatment of the soil, and the composing and use of manures. He must understand Botany, to manage all the vegetables, grains and fruits which he grows. He needs Physiology and medicine, to treat his animals well in health and sickness. If he builds a house or barn, a knowledge of architecture will stand him in good stead. If he has a threshing machine, or mower, he needs some acquaintance with the principles of motive power. In the construction of drains, he must apply the principles of Hydrostatics, and to some extent of Hydraulics too.

We give these facts as illustrations of our meaning, not by any means as exhausting what might properly be said on this matter. The truth is the farmer needs to be a bit of a genius in almost anything, if he would stand at the head of his profession.

It was not our purpose, however, when we penned the heading of this article, to say much on these grave themes. It was an humbler topic that tempted our pen.

We wish to exhort our readers to become well skilled in all the minor operations which the management of the farm and garden involves.

What we mean, two examples will show:

Mr. A. is a farmer, and *nothing else*. If a strap breaks in a harness, he sends two miles to have it mended. If a horse's leg is bruised, he will not treat it himself, but sends for a farrier. His bee-hives need repairing, and he hires a carpenter to do what a very little skill would enable him to do for himself. He cannot even mend an old sled, or repair a broken-backed rake, without foreign aid. He is a good *farmer*. He keeps his implements in good condition, too, but it is at a great expense.

Mr. B. is another sort of a man. He is as good a farmer as Mr. A. But he is limber and elastic too. All the little jobs about the house he does himself, or teaches his boys to do. He can roof a house; he can hoop a barrel, or he can dig and wall a well. He can build a shed, put a spoke into a wagon-wheel, graft or bud a fruit-tree, or make a new harness out of an old one, with an awl, waxed end, and a bit of leather. If he attends a fair, he sees the *points* in the improvements that are on exhibition, and can apply many of them to his own work without any further aid.

We will go but little further. Our readers see what we are at. We hope they will themselves be, and bring up their sons to be, men who will have some skill in everything.

Here are some reasons for this recommendation, which we will give at the risk of making this article a little longer:

I. Almost every farmer will need this kind of skill. Not one in a thousand will live so near a village where there are skilled mechanics, as to be able to use their aid at all times. Fewer still will farm on so large a scale as to embrace all these trades in the force employed on their own grounds. He will need some skill *himself*.

2. Such skill renders its possessor more independent. The *sense* of such independence is a great comfort. Its exercise is sometimes a great advantage.

3. It saves a great amount of time and money. We knew a man who lost a whole day's time and several dollars in money in the following way: A part of the harness was taken away. He had not enough tact and skill to repair it with a piece of a rein or halter.

It will develop talent in many persons, where it now slumbers useless and powerless. The exercises in mechanical skill furnished by the farm, has awakened the mind of many a youth, who has ripened into a noble and skilful mechanic or artist.

But we have said enough. Give the boys and girls a good chance to cultivate their powers in a practical way. You can never predict what treasures you will find.—*Ohio Farmer.*

DETERMINATION OF PURPOSE.

The earnest man wins away for himself and earnestness and truth go together.—Never affect to be other than you are, either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, "I do not know;" men will then believe you when you say, "I do know."—Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, "I cannot afford it," "I cannot afford to waste an hour in idleness, to which you invite me," "I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away." Once establish yourself, and your mode of life, as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onware, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let us deduce another—learn to say "No," with decision. "Yes," with caution; "No," with decision whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond involable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it *is* known that we can implicitly rely upon *him*. I have frequently seen, in life, a person preferred to a long list of applicants, for some important charge which lifts him at once into station and fortune, merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing he knows it, and when he says he will do a thing he will do it.—Muse, gentlemen, over these maxims; you will find it easy enough to practice them, for when you have added them together, the sum total looks very much like a Scotchman.—*Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.*

☞The new Treasury notes are to be issued in about one week. The Union says they are to be executed in the best style of American art.

Neither act nor speak ill, though free from witnesses. Learn to stand more in awe of thyself than of others.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 15, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

THE DAWN OF REASON IN KANSAS.

The President's Message has had the same effect on the Abolition malcontents of Kansas as the portentous menaces of Old Hickory had, once upon a time, on the Nullifiers of South Carolina. It has brought them to their senses. They saw depictured in its earnest and impressive language, the doom to which they were consigning themselves with their own hands. They saw themselves weighed in the balances of an honest patriotism and lo! they were found wanting. They have, therefore, determined to pursue a line of policy different from that which they have hitherto followed. They have resolved *to vote*, and have nominated candidates for State Offices under the Lecompton Constitution. Had they made this resolve when the vote on the slavery question was taken, there would not be any difficulty, now, in relation to the admission of Kansas. The "will of the majority" would have been ascertained in reference to the great question which has so long distracted the people of the Union, and Congress would at once have admitted the Territory as one of the glorious sisterhood of States. But at that time the demon of fanaticism still possessed them and the President's Message had not reached them to cast out the devils that seemed to inhabit their bosoms. They still supposed, that if they stood aloof and suffered the pro-slavery men to have every thing as they wished, Kansas would be made a Slave State and then, they, in conjunction with their Abolition brethren in other States, could make the people of the North believe that it was the Democratic party that made slavery an institution of their State. But when they read the message of Mr. Buchanan, the scales fell from their eyes, and they saw that their trickery would be too transparent in the light of that luminous document. They saw that popular sentiment would brand them hypocrites and charlatans, if they did not alter their plan of operations. Had Mr. Buchanan recommended that Congress should not admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, these agitators would still be playing their old game, for, in that case, their conduct in refusing to vote on the slavery question when submitted to them on the 21st, ult., would have been palliated by the Federal Executive himself. The people can, therefore, thank the wisdom and firmness of James Buchanan, that the Abolitionists have been compelled, for once, to doff the garments of hypocrisy and that the light of reason is at last dawning on long-benighted Kansas.

Frightened and Disappointed.

The negro-worshippers are a little blue about the gills just now. They were in ecstasies a few weeks ago, because they thought that Col. Forney, Mr. Douglas and a few other leading Democrats were about to join them in their dark conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. But they have since discovered that they were "slightly previous" in their calculations and that Forney, Douglas & Co., have no idea of leaving the ranks of the unconquerable Democracy. Sad therefore is their fright and bitter their disappointment. Nor are they frightened without cause. They see the lavish praises which they bestowed on Messrs. Douglas, Forney and Walker, rising up in judgment against them and they tremble lest, ere long, they may be called upon to vote for some of them, in which event they would be compelled either to support them, or to acknowledge that they acted the hypocrite when they lauded them to the skies.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Abolitionists here are striving to show that the people of Kansas could not alter, or abolish their form of government previous to the year 1864, if they should be admitted into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. It seems that even the *ne plus ultra* of their party, the fellows who churn public sentiment into a foam by their proceedings in Kansas, differ with them on this point. Even Robinson & Co, believe that the Lecompton Constitution can be abolished at once after Kansas shall have become a State. The following resolution was passed by the Convention held by these men in Lawrence, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices under the Lecompton Constitution:

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this convention, on accepting such nomination, *will be considered as pledged, should the constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new constitutional convention, to obtain such a constitution as the majority shall approve.*

☞President Buchanan has sent a message to the U. S. Senate on the subject of Filibuster Walker's arrest by Commodore Paulding. The President says that Paulding committed a "grave error," in arresting Walker after he had landed on the shores of Nicaragua. He says further, however, that he will fully and fearlessly execute the neutrality laws, and endeavor to prevent all filibustering expeditions from leaving the U. States and landing on foreign territory. Southern members of Congress have been vehement in their denunciations of Paulding's course.

☞The Abolitionists in our State Legislature will, doubtless, get up resolutions on the present troubles in Kansas, in order to distract and divide the Democratic majority in that body. Whenever such resolutions are offered we hope the Democratic members will have the good sense to table them at once. There is no necessity for the consideration of Kansas affairs by a Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The last message of Jas. Pollock is just such a document as we would expect from a Governor of his political kidney. It congratulates the people on the consummation of the sale of the Main Line: recommends the sale of the remainder of the Public Works: favors the repeal of the "Tonnage Tax:" attributes the late financial embarassments to the want of a high tariff: recommends the establishment of an agricultural bureau: tickles the ears of the Know Nothings and throws a sop to the Cerberus, Abolitionism. We lack room to make further reference to the message, at present.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, ESQ.

We are gratified to learn that our friend, J. Simpson Africa, Esq., of Huntingdon, has been elected a Transcribing Clerk in the State Senate. Africa deserves the post and will fill it with more than ordinary ability.

☞Gen. Denver, the present Acting Governor of Kansas, we see it stated, has written a letter in which he says that the Free State men would have voted on the slavery question as submitted on the 21st ult., had not Walker and Stanton pursued the course they did.

☞We have been honored with a pamphlet copy of the President's Message under the frank of James Buchanan, for which his Excellency will please accept our hearty thanks.

☞Maj. Theo. Snider, of Blair county, has been chosen Sergeant-at-arms by the State Senate. We are glad of this, as the Major is an unflinching Democrat and a gentleman in every sense of the word. His numerous friends in Bedford County will be pleased to hear of his election.

☞The Telegraph has it that the election in Kansas on the 4th inst., resulted in the rejection of slavery and the Lecompton Constitution by 10,000 majority. If this be true, Kansas matters will soon assume quite a different phase from that which they have presented for some time past.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the Bedford Gazette.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER III.

Institutes, Directors, &c.—The Institute is an association of teachers and other friends of education, who meet together occasionally for mutual improvement. They usually exercise themselves in those branches taught in the schools, so as to become more perfect; what one does not know, another will. They also discuss the best methods of teaching the different branches, and also the best plan of conducting the schools. It has been tried in many of the counties in the State, and has been found to be better adapted to promote teachers than any other means within the reach of *all*. The benefit to them and through them to the schools is obvious. All *live* teachers feel the great weight of responsibility resting upon them, and therefore hail every opportunity of improvement with delight. *They* need no promptings from any quarter to attend institutes, for, besides other advantages, they afford the most ample means of genial intercourse with their fellow teachers. But such teachers who have no ambition, whose capacities are limited, who manage their schools, either not at all, or by means of brute force: who assign lessons and conduct recitations only upon the efforts of a verbal memory, "without reference to *ideas* and *principles*"; who teach when they can do nothing else, and then only for the *pay* it affords; such teachers will studiously avoid Institutes, and are unwilling to spend either a dollar or a day for their own improvement, but, as the interests of education advance, they will naturally be elbowed out of the ranks, and their places filled up by the more faithful and competent. Of course there are *some* honorable exceptions, and *reasonable* excuses will be accepted. There are two Institutes, the District and the County. No district should be without one during the school months, and it is gratifying to know that nearly every district in this county has its own. And as it is the Superintendent's duty to hold county Institutes, it is equally the duty of teachers to attend them. The above remarks are applicable to both the county and district associations.

At the Institute held at Bloody Run on the 28th and 29th of last month, only 28 of the 90 teachers embraced in the district attended. The meeting was one of considerable interest to the spectators as well as to the teachers.—Instructions were given in the fundamental principles of arithmetic, also in grammar, geography, penmanship, some of the higher branches of mathematics, and in reading.—Each teacher also gave a statement of his mode of teaching the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and whatever other branches were taught in his school. This exercise was interesting, and also gave to each one an opportunity of comparing his mode with that of others. The wise will always learn. The county superintendent delivered an address before the Institute to the public in general, on the importance of common school education, and one also to the teachers on the nature of their responsibilities. Mr. J. Clarendon Tate, one of the teachers present, also favored the Institute with an excellent address on the subject of education. The citizens of the town and the directors who were present during the sessions, were all pleased and profited.

In the discharge of my arduous and responsible duties, (for in truth I found them to be such) my hands have been strengthened and my heart cheered by the active and cordial co-operation of many private citizens, of intelligent teachers and of the different boards of directors. The latter, especially, in those districts where I have been visiting the schools, have been hearty in their assistance. I have so far found them to be intelligent, kind, & accommodating: having the interest of the schools at heart, and always willing to do for the best as far as they know how. But I have met with many who have no copy of the school laws, and therefore are dependent upon the resources of their own judgment and the opinions of interested parties, as to their duty. In this way some mistakes have occurred which I purpose to mention in my next number. I expect soon to receive a supply of the school laws and the State Superintendent's decisions. Those who have no copy can then be furnished with one. I hope the directors will allow all teachers the time to attend the County Institute.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Correspondence

Bellville, Austin County, Texas.
December 17th, 1857.

Messrs Editors:

While so many of the people of the Keystone State are emigrating to the "far West" to better their condition, might be proper, perhaps, that their minds should be directed to the peculiar advantages that the State of Texas affords over and above any of the Northern and Western States. The winters in Texas are generally very mild, with the exception of the "Northers" which generally last not more than three, or four days. During their continuance the weather is exceedingly cold. We scarcely ever have any snow. Thus the grass upon the prairies is always in a condition to support animals that subsist upon that sort of food. Those who have lived in the Northern and Western States, know that the horses, cattle and hogs have to be fed during the entire winter, in order to save them from starvation. But here in Texas, very few persons ever think of making any preparations of this sort for their stock. Cattle, horses and hogs subsist during the whole winter upon the grass which grows on the prairies, and upon the acorn commonly called "mast." I think that Texas is one of the best countries in the world for a poor, but industrious, man, no matter what his occupation; but particularly for farmers. I have seen a good many people in Texas, who have formerly lived in the Northwestern States, and they have almost invariably told me that Texas was a better country than any of them. They did not have to work half so hard to make a living and could make property much faster here than there. I think Northern and Western Texas one of the best openings for economical, industrious farmers, and those of small means, I know of. The "Pennsylvania Dutch" are proverbial throughout the United States for their thrift and industry, and their economy and capacity to amass property. I once knew many, however, who were deeply involved in debt and much behind hand in every way. I am perfectly satisfied that with their economy & industry, in Texas, they could soon gain a competence and easily pay all their debts. I believe it would be actually a virtue in some of them to *run away* to some new country where they could live better, make more money and be enabled in a short time, a few years it most to pay all the debts they have left behind them. I do not think the lower part of Texas so favorable for men of small means as Northern and Western Texas. Pennsylvania Democrats would be welcome here, I think; but the Black Republicans are not wanted. They can stay where they are: for I find they do as little harm there as any where. After a Northern Freesoiler has lived here some, fifteen or eighteen months, he will, be as willing to purchase a slave with the first spare money he has, and will be as strong a pro-slavery man as those who have been raised in the South.

This has been a bad year for immigration to Texas, on account of the severe drought of the past season and the consequent failure of the crops. The best time, however, all other things being equal, is the Fall and Winter.—I congratulate the Democracy of Bedford County and the State of Pennsylvania, on their success in the last election. The Democracy of Texas rejoice over the success of Democratic principles every where.

Very Respectfully &c.,
JNO. P. OSTERIOUT.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

Officers of the Senate.—Speaker, W. H. Welsh, of York; Chief Clerk, Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg; Assistant C., F. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; Transcribers, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, Jesse B. Davis, of Montgomery, and Nelson Heiser, of Lehigh: Sergant at-arms Theophilus Snider, of Blair; Assitant, Capt. Wm. P. Brady; Doorkeeper, Lewis Frank, of Berks; Assistants, Samuel D. Brobst of Luzerne, and John Farrel, of Philadelphia; Messenger, A. C. Worthington, of Bucks; Assitant, David L. Spear.

Officers of the House.—Speaer, A. B. Longaker, of Montgomery; Sergent-at-arms, Jacob Glassmeyer: Assistant, Isaa McClure, and Charles C. Hibbs: Doorkeeper, Samuel Taylor; Assistant, Wm. Carey, of Monroe, John Little, of Philadelphia, Stephe Holland, of Montour, and John Maguire, of York; Messenger, James Bradly; Assistnts, Curtis W. Gare, of Clinton, Peter Easterdr, of Philadelphia, and G. W. Frick, of Wtmoreland. Two additional Doorkeepers were apointed by resolution, viz: Adam L. Horne, of Schuylkill, and Isaac Clughson, of Huntingdon.

The officers of both Houses are Democrats.

A QUESTION FOR OUR FRENDS.

We have a question to put to any four Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Knsas question. We ask—*Did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question?* We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a Bank clatter in Jackson's time, a Sub-Treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a Tariff clatter in Polk's and a Nebraska clatter in Pierce's. Each of these clattes scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set everything right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid Buchanan isnot right. We repeat to them the question—Did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—*Valley Spirit.*

Election in Kansas.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The Kansas correspondence of the *Democrat* says that the Free State Legislative and State ticket received an average majority of 185 at Wyandotte; the majority against the Lecompton Constitution is 373.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of the 5th, states that the average majority for the Free State ticket in that city, is upwards of 1100; the majority against the Constitution, 1370. Gentlemen from the Territory states that there is little doubt that the Free State ticket is elected by a large majority.

No disturbance has been reported thus far.

The President in Ohio.—Judge Ratin member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, from Columbus, introduced a flaming resolution before the Democratic caucus, sustaining Governor Walker, and "pitching in" to the President; which resolution was postponed by a decisive vote.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived at Charlston from Havana, and reports that Walker's vessel, the steamer *Fashion*, had been seized by the American consul, her papers having been found to be irregular.

Brevities.

—A newspaper correspondent having lately visited the Siamese twins, puts the following question: Should Chang, one of the twins, infringe the laws by something worthy of death, how should he be punished and justice be satisfied, if it could not be without the death of the innocent.

—The New Brunswick (N. J.) Rubber Company have deposited in the police station house in that city, rubber boots and shoes for the travelling poor who are destitute or in need of them.

—It is estimated that the State of Illinois has produced two hundred and eight million bushels of grain this season—more than ten bushels for each man, woman, and child in the United States!

—John B. McPherson, Esq., died at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 4th instant, in the 69th year of his age. At the time of his decease, Mr. McPherson was cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, a post he has held since the organization of the bank in 1815. He was the oldest cashier and among the oldest bank officers in the country.

—Wm. Ferguson, postmaster at Mottville, Mich., was arrested on the 22d ult., by a special agent of the Post Office Department, for embezzling letters containing money.

—The Monroe county (N. Y.) Circuit Calendar is so enormously heavy this term, that two judges sit to try cases, in separate apartments. Six hundred culprits are under indictment.

—Lucien Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, after some years apprenticeship as a deacon, has just been promoted to priestly orders at Rome—another step towards the triple tiara.

—Washington Irving, now seventy-five years old, walks to Dr. Creighton's Church, in Tarrytown, (of which we believe he is a vestryman,) and back, five miles nearly every Sunday.

—Among the novelties observed on New Year's Day was a carriage propelled by steam, and operated by two fast young men in their business of making calls—in New York.

—The New Haven Register has it that Mrs. Jenkins says the Kansas people are acting just as her son Bill does when he wishes to "set up, in the evening:—"Come, Billy, it is time to go to bed." "I hain't had my supper yet!" "Well why don't you eat your supper?" "Cos I don't want to go to bed!"

—The Philadelphia papers state that upwards of $6,000 worth of lottery tickets were sold in that city the day before Christmas.

—In a sermon recently preached by Rev. Mr. Havens, at Brookville, he remarked, in the language of scripture—"Gold and silver are the Lord's," and added, "paper money is an invention of man and the devil."

—John Gruber, Esq., founder of the Hagerstown *Almanac*, and one of the oldest printers in the United States, died recently at Hagerstown, Maryland, at the age of 91.

—Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of truth and virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.

—Hope is like the wing of an angel soaring up to Heaven, and bearing our prayers to the throne of God.

—Thomas Stephenson, of Kentucky, has been appointed associate justice of New Mexico, to succeed Judge Brocchus, resigned.

—The Russians are re-fortifying and extending the north side of Sebastopol; a new fortress is being built at Kertoh.

—The British Minister in Mexico was recently attacked by a band of robbers, and came very near losing his life.

—The tradesman who does not advertise liberally has been very appropriately compared to to a man who has a lantern, but is too stingy to buy a candle.

—Miss Eliza Leslie, a lady who was probably as widely known by her writings as any lady that has lived in the United States, died on Friday, at Gloucester, N. J.

—Fourteen army surgeons belonging to the English service have perished in the disastrous revolt in India.

—The Emperor of the French has determined to purchase for his private account a domain of ten thousand hectacres of land in Algeria, on which he intends to establish model farms.

—During the past year, twenty six Revolutionary soldiers have died, as have also twenty five persons of one hundred years and over.

—During the year 1857, five hundred and fifty eight United States vessels valued, with their cargoes, at $17,397,100 were lost at sea.

—The trial of Thomas W. Smith for the murder of Richard Carter, at the St. Lawrence Hotel on the 4th of November last, is now progressing in Philadelphia.

—Gov. Powell, Democrat, has been elected, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, to succeed John B. Thompson, American.

—Later advices from Kansas contradict the reported collision between the U. S. troops and the free State men under Gen. Lane.

—The New York papers published the Governor's message in advance of its delivery to the Legislature.

—Mr. Benjamin Treat, of Southville, Conn., has lost several cattle lately. They were poisoned by licking the paint off a newly-painted barn.

☞A bill to prevent runaway matches has been reported in the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature. It commends itself to the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some young lady's board and hooped skirt-a-coats. Its main provisions are:—1st, fine and imprisonment for running away with a young lady under 18 years of age and not marrying her. 2d, if he does marry her, he cannot get any of her property until she becomes of age, &c. It was made the special order for Wednesday. Young spoonies, who cannot live without "Dear Mary Ann," had better notify the "being" and hurry up the cakes before Mr. Hudson's bill becomes a law. It is the fashion now for the "old folks" to refuse their consent to all wouldbe sons-in-law. This is not because they have any real objection to "Chawls," but because they are too stingy to give a wedding party.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY
GOODS, Have removed from No. 45 South Second Street, to their new and elegant store, *No. 805 Chesnut St., one door above 8th*, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally. (jan15'58-1m.)

Notice to Collectors of Poor Tax.

ALL collectors of Poor Tax including those of 1857, are hereby notified to settle up their Duplicates; and those who do not square up by next February Court, excepting only the collectors for 1857, will have to abide by the consequences. By order of Board of
Poor Directors.
Jan. 15, 1857.

"Short Settlements make long Friends."

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Jan 15, 1858.

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for trial at February Term, (2d Monday, 8th day,) 1858.

George Mullin	v J S Morrison's admr.
J S Morrison's adm'r.	" George Mullon,
Margaret Biddle,	" Henry Bonley, et al.
Maria McEldowdy,	" Sam'l Williams, et al.
Conrad Rohm,	" Solomon Diehl,
Dr G W Anderson's use,	" David Over,
Peter J. Little,	" Jacob Stock,
E A Feckler,	" Jos. Hasdsock, et al.
A J Snively,	" Samuel Brown,
Same	" Wm Keeffe,
James Cessna,	" Henry Miller et al.
Amos Willison,	" Jesse Dicken,
John Brideham,	" Mary Oyler, et al.
Eben Pennell,	" Abm. R. Craine, et al.
Joseph Gonden,	" Daniel Metzgar, et al.
Elizabeth Kelly,	" William Walsh,
D L Keagy's use	" Peter Morningstar et al.
Jesse Sleek,	" Wm Sleek,
Ludwick Fisher's adm'r.,	" John McCanles,
Burgess &c of Bedford bor.	" S M Barclay's adm'r.
Solomon Dicken, et al	" Margaret Elliott,
T & J King,	" John G Hartley,
Samuel Kreiger,	" Wm. Woy,
Michael Wheeling, et al.	" Philip Hoon, et al.
John Bowser,	" Samuel Whetstone,
Prothonotary's Office, Jan'y 15, 1858.	SAM'L H. TATE, Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice, that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, viz:

The account of James Carnell, administrator of the Estate of Elias Ritz, Esq., late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The final account of David Stoler, administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of William Overrocker, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Overrocker, late of Coleram Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, who was administratrix of John Snider late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, administrator of the Estate of David Barley, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jno. B. Alexander of Wells Township, Fulton County, formerly of Broad-top Township Bedford County, guardian of Catherine Ready, now intermarried with William Lockard, Mary Ann Ready, Rosanna Ready, George Ready, John Ready, miner children of Alexander Ready, late of said Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Kinton, administrator of Elizabeth Kinton, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of David Walter, Executor of the last Will and testament of James Walter, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Dunkle, administrator of the Estate of Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Ameria Wilson, Executor of the last Will and testament of John Wilson, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Charlotte L. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will and testament of Elwood Harmer, dec'd who was administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Fredrick Kauffman, Guardian of David, George and Susanna Keagy, minor children of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Francis Jordan, Esq., administrator of of the Estate of Samuel Cromweel, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Gideon Hitchew, administrator of the Estate of Charlet Zembrun, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Jan. 15th 1858. SAM'L H. TATE. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and John G. Hartley and A. J. Snively, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of November, (being the 16th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1858, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of Joseph Barkman, Philip Snider and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Mountain.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 132 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the propty of Wm. Lowery.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 21 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of George W. Gump, Joseph Souser, James Ferguson and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Hughes.

ALSO—All defendant, Samuel A. Sleek, his right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 15 acres clear and under fence—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, Jacob Snider, John Wolf's heirs, Henry Hoover and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the propetty of Samuel A. Sleek.

ALSO—One tract of land in the possession of Jacob H. Bowser, containing 81 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double frame barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver and other lands of Jacob H. Bowser and others.

ALSO—One other tract of unimproved land containing 21 acres and 16 perches—adjoining lands of Michael Moses, Rebecca Sleek, John Wolf and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John S. Hetrick.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street, and about 120 feet on Broad Street, and extending back to mill-race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop thereon erected.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove—adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell Coal & Iron Company, and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Yonng tract, containing 25 acres more or less—adjoining the Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west.

ALSO—All defendant, Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest, and claim, in and to one tract of land called buck bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to three tracts of improved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 154 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of William Evans, on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—All the defendant, Robert Elliott, his interest in and to a tract of land containing 280 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, John Oster and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Elliott.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Alfred Entrekin, John Savage and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Berkstresser.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan 15, '58. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A D 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shimer, late of Union township, dec'd, to wit: Isaac Shimer, Martha, intermarried with Henry Dell, residing in Blair county, Pa., Rachael, intermarried with Emanuel Keller, residing in the same county, David Shimer, residing in Wayne county, Ohio, Elizabeth Fickes, (widow) Frederick Shimer, Margaret, intermarried with Wermert Reininger, Hannah, intermarried with John Weyant, Peter Shimer, and Susan, intermarried with John Fickes, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and the seal of said court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A D 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Attest: Wm. S. Fluke, Sheriff.
Jan 15, 1858.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an orphans' court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Growden, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: Jeremiah, George, Ellen, intermarried with Henry Hauger, Rebecca, and Priscilla, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraissd in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the orphans' court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

Jan 15, '57.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Penn'a., for the quarter ending, December 31st, 1857.

☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Allen James, 2	Hoffman Susan, Mrs
Arnold H	Hazlett William
Brown Joseph	Johnson William
Blodget John A	Klumpp Charles
Barmond Peter	Paul Joseph S
Boyd Thomas A	Pophonr Sherman
Cook Mary	Reed James
Cessor John	Reily Jane Miss
Frighthof Henry S	Robinson Samuel
Freeman John	Stoufler Christian
Gingrick Felix	"Alexander Sires"
Shoemaker Henry J or Abram	Suter Rachel
Schlighter Jno C	

JOHN A. MOWRY, P M

Jan 15, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned to whom was referred back the report on the account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of Abrm. Kerns, deceased, for the purpose of taking additional testimony—hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford on Wednesday, 20th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN MOWER, Auditor.

Jan. 15, 1858.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The horrible in newspapers.—We are often asked why we do not publish detailed accounts of murders, robberies and other horrid crimes, the history of which too often disgraces the columns of many of our cotemporaries. We now propose to give an answer to the inquiries made in reference to this subject, which we hope will forever exonerate us from the unpleasant task of writing on a theme which so vividly brings up to our consciousness the weakness and depravity of human nature. We decline burdening our columns with this kind of matter for several very good and sufficient reasons. We believe that if vice be continually held up to the gaze of the people, it will become so familiar to their eyes that its hideousness will no longer repel them from its embrace. We believe in the doctrine of that poet who tells us:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

We believe, further, that it is the duty of the newspaper press, to endeavor to *raise* the standard of morals, instead of making it an object to depress it, or of conniving at the depraved taste of those who have unwittingly imbibed the poison they ask to have administered to the public indiscriminately. Therefore, we cannot find it in our heart, to give place in our paper to the thousand and one shocking and obscene stories which make up the criminal romance of our country. We could not issue our paper without a blush, were we to do so, nor could we refrain from thinking, should we hear of a crime committed in our community, that, perhaps, the criminal was strengthened in his evil resolve, by the exciting description of some deed similar to his own which may have met his eye in our columns. This, then, is one reason, and an all-sufficient one it is, for excluding from the newspaper the sort of matter under consideration. It is a reason which *morality* assigns and one which will be readily acknowledged as perfectly sound and valid by all good and honest people. Another objection to this system of retailing accounts of revolting crimes in the columns of a public newspaper, is suggested by the fact that there is always enough useful and amusing reading matter to be found by the editor to fill his sheet, and such, too, as will possess a deep interest for all well regulated minds. Hence, if even the criminal literature (if we may be allowed the expression) were not noxious in its influence, the editor would still be in duty bound to exclude it, in order to make room for that which *demands* a place in his journal, by virtue of its ministration to the happiness of the people.

Let none, therefore, expect us to tarnish our pages with a weekly record of all the horrible crimes that hang a cloud of blackness between heaven and earth. Rather than thus violate our sense of propriety, we would sell our type to a broken ironmaster and sink our press under the waters of the Juniata.

New Democratic paper in Mercer.—We have received no. 2 of the "Democratic Register", published at Mercer, Mercer Co. Pa. by Wm. M'Knight, Esq. It is a large sheet, well printed, and edited with marked ability. We hope that the "Register" will prove, what it gives ample promise of being, an able and untiring vindicator of Democratic principles, and that its proprietor may meet with much success in his new venture.

Newspaper Change.—The "Juniata Register" has passed into the hands of Messrs. Greer and Alison who have greatly improved its typographical execution, and have added much to the interest of its editorial columns. The "Register," if we mistake not, will soon be in the front rank of the Democratic country press of the State. The new publishers have our hearty wishes for their prosperity.

Public Documents.—We are indebted to *Hon. Wm. P. Schell*, of the State Senate, for a number of valuable documents: also to Messrs. *Hay, Castner* and *M'Clure*, of the House. *D. J. Chapman, Esq.*, of Philadelphia, likewise has our thanks for his polite attention.

List of Jurors.—The following is the list of Grand Jurors drawn for the next regular term of Court, which begins on Monday, February 8th, 1858.

Bedford Borough—William Bowles.
Bedford Township—John Sansom.
Broad Top Tp—Asa Duvall, David Fluck.
Cumberland Valley Tp—Henry Miller.
East Providence Tp—David C Foor.
Juniatta Tp—John L. Hill, Ab'm S Ritchey.
Liberty Tp—Henry Kensinger.
Londonderry Tp—Jacob Evans, John Evans.
Middle Woodberry Tp—John Keagy, John Stonerook.
Monroe Tp—Levi Evans.
Napier Tp—George Stuckey, Martin Blackburn, jr.
Snake Spring Tp—Henry Hershberger, George Stiffler.
St. Clair Tp—John Feighter, Jacob H. Wright, Esq.
Southampton Tp—Hugh Wilson, Thomas Leasure.
South Woodberry Tp—William P. Scott.
Union Tp—Adam Ickes.

The list of Petit Jurors drawn for February Term is as follows:

Bedford Borough—John Alsip.
Bedford Township—John W Schnebly, Zachariah Koontz, William Sellers.
Colerain—Emanuel Shafer, Reuben Smith, Abraham McClelland, Perry Morgan.
Cumberland Valley—Frederick Sliger, John Houck.
East Providence—John H Barton, William Ritchey, of Michael, Gideon B Martin, Solomon Nycum, Henry Hund, David Eshelman.
Harrison—Alexander Shoemaker, James Mortimore.
Hopewell—Nathan Horton, Alexander Eichelberger.
Liberty—John Long.
Middle Woodberry—George Potter.
Monroe—Daniel Diehl, John Pennell, William O'Neal.
Napier—Peter Mowry, Jr, George S Mullin, William Colvin, James Allison.
South Woodberry—David Sollenberger, David F. Buck.
St. Clair—Jacob Andrews, Thomas McCreary.
Union—John Conrad, Esq., John James, Adolphus Ake.
West Providence—Philip Morgret, Adam Weaverling.

Major Davis.—This gentleman, the newly elected County Treasurer, is now acting in his new official capacity. The Major will make a good officer.

☞By request, our former fellow citizen, Prof. R Weiser, of Des Moines, Iowa, will deliver an address in the Lutheran Church on Saturday evening next, on the origin and dignity of the School.

A Pleasant Cure.

One of the most remarkable medicines, and very pleasant to the palate, is the Pectoral Syrup, prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. K. was formerly a practising physician in Bedford County, where he used the Pectoral for four years in a practice of considerable extent, and with great success. The Pittsburgh papers speak of him and his medicine in high terms. If you have a Cough or Cold, or a Consumptive habit, go to Samuel Brown, Bedford Pa., and at the store of Colvin & Robison, Schellsburg Bedford County Pa., and buy a bottle.

NOVEL INDIAN CEREMONIES AT THE INDIAN BUREAU.—On Wednesday afternoon the Pawnee delegation (whose arrival we noticed,) accompanied by Major Denison, their agent, and his daughter, who has been adopted by the tribe, and Samuel Allis, their interpreter, had an interview with Acting Commissioner Mix. This delegation represents four bands of Indians, numbering three or four thousand souls, located some forty or sixty miles west of Omaha city.—The occasion of their visit is a promise made by Gen. Denver, last September, on the occasion of making the recent treaty, that a portion of their leading men should have an opportunity shortly to visit their Great Father, the President, and also to see the settlements of their white brethren, in order that they might note the beneficent effects of civilization.

The interview was a singular affair, and for the three hours that it continued, resembled rather a Quaker meeting, than the visit of an ordinary Indian delegation. Instead of the usual warlike approach and declamatory harangues the Pawnees approached the Commissioner reverently, bestowing on him hugginga, kissings, and endearing looks. It appears to have been a religious ceremonial on their part. The Pawnees have great reverence for the Supreme Being, and for the officers of Government, whom they look upon as the medium of that Being. Fourteen or fifteen minutes at a time they gazed fixedly upon the face of the Commissioner, accompanying their gaze with gestures resembling mesmeric passes, but which however failed to mesmerize the wary Commissioner, and at the end of the interview, he had sustained no other harm than some discoloration of his face and shirt collar, through their contact with the painted faces of the braves in the course of the repeated huggings they bestowed upon him.—*Washington Star.*

THE CORN ROTTING AT THE WEST.—The Missouri Democrat has news from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, that the corn is rotting to a disastrous extent, both that which is on the stalks and in cribs. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal says that the injury to the corn by the early frosts of November, and the subsequent rains, has been very serious throughout all the midland and northern counties of the State. On the upper Wabash, the damage extends to a large part of the crop. The injured crop serves to feed stock, and to increase the quantity of beef and pork that will be thrown upon the market. The price of corn will be affected by the disaster, and the value of wheat and flour will be raised in the regions where the corn has been rendered unfit for food.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune*, on the morning of the Presidential election, declared that *was sure as there is a God in Heaven*, if James Buchanan is elected President," Oregon will be made a slave State. James Buchanan *was* elected, and Oregon has been made a *free* State; the infidels of the *Tribune* will probably be confirmed in their infidelity by this fact, and will regard it as conclusive proof that "there is *no* God in Heaven."

But it is interesting to see, in the case of Oregon, how beautifully the doctrine of popular sovereignty operates among honest, sensible and patriotic people, and how completely the result has falsified all the predictions and assertions of the black republican agitators.—Starting out on the willfully false theory that the Nebraska act was *designed* to force slavery upon all the territories, they have never halted in their persistent assertions that such was sure to be the fruit of the great and glorious principle which that act was designed to carry into effect. And determined that their false theory should prove true, they have labored constantly to make it so in the case of Kansas. If the people of that Territory had acted as sensibly and as honestly as the people of Oregon have—if they had *gone* to the polls and voted, the result there would have been the same as in Oregon. But no one can doubt that if these "black rascals" could have influenced the people of Oregon as they have those of Kansas, Oregon would have been made a slave State. If those in favor of making Oregon a free State had stayed away from the polls, of course the few pro-slavery men there would have carried the election, and Oregon would have been a slave State. —*N.H. Patriot.*

AN END TO KISSING.

A short time since the affectionate public was astonished by the story of a young lady whose neck was dislocated in consequence of the ill-advised resistance which she offered to the amicable salute of an admirer more ardent than discreet. Our last exchanges from Europe now match this tale with another of an inquest held at Leeds on the body of a young man of 21, who fell down stairs and killed himself in the course of an attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl of fifteen. Some of our cotemporaries deduced from the first of these occurrences, the wholesome moral that young ladies should never oppose the advances of their admirers.—In common fairness we are now bound to infer from the second accident that no man should ever attempt to take a kiss until it is offered to him. Between the lessons there is reason to fear that an ancient and not altogether disagreeable custom may be summarily abolished.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4 50	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	90	Eggs, per doz.	10 "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	62½ "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	10 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

DIED:

In Friend's Cove, on Sunday the 10th inst. Mrs. Rachel Stiffler, wife of Mr. Hiram Stiffler, aged 33 years 5 m. and 5 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, January 9—Evening.—Breadstuffs continue dull, but most holders of flour, if anything, are firmer in their demands, and not so anxious to sell; the transactions made public are 500 bbls Western extra at $4.75, 800 bbls do. at $5, 500 bbls super at $4 75, and 200 half bbls at $5 50 the pair. The local trade are supplying the wants at the above range of prices, including fine brands at $5.50a$6 per bbl, as in quality. Corn meal and Rye flour are very quiet: the former is held at $3 and the latter at $3.75 per bbl. Wheats are not plenty, but the demand is limited, and prime lots only are wanted; about 1,500 bus have been taken for milling, in small lots, at 105a115c for common to good red, and 120a130 for white, the latter for handsome Kentucky in store.

Corn is wanted, and about 2,500 bus new Southern yellow sold at 58a60c, and some white at the latter prices: there is very little offering, and old corn is very little inquired for, and dull at 67a68c. Oats meet with a steady demand at 33½a40c for Southern, and 31a35c for Pennsylvania, of which 1,200 bus of the latter sold at our highest figures, in store. Rye is wanted, and readily commands 70c at the distilleries. Bark is scarce, and first quality is taken freely on arrival at $26 per ton. Cotton is held above the views of buyers, with little doing to-day: Groceries and Provisions are also quiet, and the markets about the same as regards prices. Seeds are quiet, and a small business doing in Cloverseed at $5 per bbl for good and sound lots. Whiskey is selling in a small way at 20½a21c for drudge, 21a22c hhds, and 22a22½c for bbls.

For Sale, Or Rent.

A comfortable two-story Brick House, with a Carpenter Shop on the same lot.

Jan. 15, 1858. WM. M. HALL.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jos. L. Morrison, dec'd—hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN MOWER.

Jan. 15, 1858. Auditor.

AGENTS ATTENTION!

Do you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. Todd & Co., of 392 Broome Street, New York, are manufacturing massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, $50 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS,

but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a pencil and a prize to exhibit. We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ! READ!!

We ask no body to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address

C. E. TODD & CO.,
jan 15,'58. 392 Broome Street New York.

G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to their care.

☞Office same as formerly occupied by S. H. Tate, Esq.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the following described property which belongs to me, the subscriber, and which was left, in my own discretion, to the care of Samuel C. Longenecker, in Middle Woodberry tp., viz: one bay mare, one black horse, one sorrel, two bays and one black colt, three cows (two red and one white spotted) one heifer, two yearling calves, (one white and one red,) two red calves, twelve sheep, (7 ewes and 5 lambs from last spring) six fat hogs, four shoats, one carriage for double and single use, one two horse wagon, three setts of horse gears, one sett harness, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, two ploughs, one harrow, three shovel ploughs, (two single and one double) one bureau, one cupboard, one cooking and one ten-plate stove, 115 bushels of corn in the ear, 150 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 175 bushels of rye, 7 bushels of cloverseed, 6 tons of hay, also all the grain in the ground on the farm on which S. C. Longenecker resides, containing about 17 acres, and divided in three fields.

SIMON BEARD.

Woodberry, Jan. 1, 1858.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

War In India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States. JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, '57.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County that an appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' office in the Borough of Bedford on the days specified to wit:

For the Township of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snake-spring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniatta, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the Several acts of assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to Law.

Attest. { WM. WHETSTONE,
H. Nicodemus, clerk, { H. J. BRUNNER,
Commissioners office, { C. EVANS.
December 25th 1857, { Commissioners.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. E. W. ASHCOM.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

LOOK HERE!

The subscribers will sell on Thursday, the 28th day of JANUARY, next, their well known farm on which they at present reside, containing 250 ¾ acres of land, and having thereon erected a good dwelling-house plastered within and without, with a kitchen attached thereto, a double log barn and wagon shed with other sheds, good hog-house and also a good granary house. There is a never failing spring of good fresh water at the house also a fine orchard of bearing fruit trees, and young orchard bearing for two years past, about ¼ of a mile from the dwelling. There is, likewise, another good dwelling house, one mile from the one just mentioned, which is at present occupied by a tenant, and has near it a good orchard of apples, plums and cherries, and a spring of good cold water that never fails, at the door. A stream of water flows through the whole farm, the distance of one mile, which is sufficient to drive a saw-mill six months in a year: a saw-mill site was leveled on it last spring. There is good timber on the place for sawing, that will last for years to come. One hundred acres are cleared: thirty acres are in meadow and a good quantity more can be made. The farm lies 2 miles West of Schellsburg and ½ mile from the turnpike leading to Pittsburg, adjoining lands of John Bowser and Harry Egulph, in Napier Township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN R. MOWRY,
ANDREW MOWRY.

Jan., 1, 1858.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

STRAY HOGS.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Harrison township, Bedford county, sometime last June, four white hogs, supposed to be about nine months old—no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or else they will be disposed of as the law directs. MARY NYCUM.

Dec. 18, 1857. 3-t.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the same Court.

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, administrators *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of Wm. Lane, late of said county, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the real estate of said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as they were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said Wm Lane, owned a body of unimproved wood-land in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others; containing 2000 acres, or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200 against the estate of said deceased, yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500 if possible, from the said real estate in Franklin county.—Whereupon, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested, to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, and show cause if any they have why a decree should not be made by the Court pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,

Dec. 18, 1857. Clerk.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Riffle, late of Juniatta township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, composed of several tracts of patented land, situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Frederick Hilligas, Leonard Bittner, Esq., Nicholas Hodle and others, having thereon a stone mansion house, farm house, barn and stables, large stone flouring mill and saw-mill.

Leaving a widow, Catharine Riffle, and issue six children and one grand-child, to wit: John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, intermarried with John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, intermarried with Thomas McCulliff, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Catharine, (a minor) daughter of Catharine, deceased, who was intermarried with Richard Burns, residing in Iowa, and Margaret, intermarried with Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland Md.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1858, when and where all the parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, { Sheriff.
Dec. 18, 1857. {

NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth B. Keller, by her next friend Joseph Gregor. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County,
vs. } No. 33, Nov. T. 1857.
Henry M. Keller. }

Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce, returnable 2d Monday, 8th day of February, 1858. And now to wit, Nov. 16th, 1857, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., Sheriff ordered to publish notice of the above writ and John S. Schell, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions.

By the Court.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, I do hereby notify and require Henry M. Keller, the above named respondent, to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of February next, to answer said complaint. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

By virtue of the above Commission, I will proceed to take depositions, in the above stated case on Monday the 4th day of January, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of John Smith, Esq., in the borough of Schellsburg. JOHN S. SCHELL,

Dec. 18, 1856. Commissioner.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate, late the Property of

JAMES WEMMER, DEC'D.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on *Saturday the 16th day of January*, 1858, all the real estate of said deceased, being

441 ACRES AND 64 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Michael Herner, Nathan Grubb and others.

TERMS:—One third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereon to be paid annually to the widow; one third to be paid at confirmation of sale at February Term, 1858, and the balance one third in two equal annual payments. MAHALA WEMMER,

Dec. 18, 1857. Administratrix.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

NEW

Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description,

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

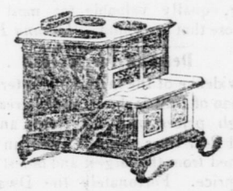
Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union tp., Bedford county, during the month of September last, a red steer with some white along the belly, supposed to be about two years and a half old, with the left ear cropped and a hole in the same ear and, also, a fork cut out of the right ear, and has no horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him way, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE KNISELY.

Dec. 11, 1857.

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.-3m.

STRAY SOW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Colerain township, Bedford county, sometime about the first of November last, a large white sow supposed to have had pigs not long before she came to the premises; with a fork cut out of the left ear, a slit in the right ear and the under piece cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or else she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan 1, '58. GEO. W. SHAFFER.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Challies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.